









Miss Victoria Perry has met with a most enthusiastic reception at Saigon.

The Championship of the Hongkong Chess Club has again changed hands. Mr. P. C. Souza, who defeated Colonel O'Gorman about two months ago, having in turn been defeated by the Hon. H. E. Pollock, the donor of the Championship Cup. Four games were played, and play was very close in three of the games. The first resulted in a draw, the second was won by Mr. Pollock and the third by Mr. Souza. In the fourth and deciding game, Mr. Souza lost a knight by an unfortunate oversight when he was two pawns to the good with a strong position. The contest for Colonel O'Gorman's Handicap Cup has reached the semi-final stage, the four players left being Messrs C. A. M. de Jesus, P. C. Souza, and H. M. Basso, and Colonel O'Gorman. The draw is as follows:

De Jesus v. O'Gorman.  
P. C. Souza v. Basso.

We have received a copy of the *Sunday Times* (London) containing a three-column interview with Mr. Robert Love, the versatile manager of Harcourt's Circus, from which it appears that 'Bob' is still doing his best for 'the old-established firm.' The *Times* publishes a sparkling likeness of the subject of the interview. It is interesting to know that 'Bob' commenced his career in an Ottagio printing office, then became a blacksmith and afterwards a mechanician in the theatre. He gradually rose in 'the profession' until he was playing leading parts, and winning £4000 on a horse race he became lessee of the Duncannon Theatre. Love ultimately drifted into the Circus business and for eleven years shared in the successes and failures of Woodley's combination. It was in Java that he turned over to Harcourt's Circus, which, under his fatherly care, is now making a grand triumphal march throughout India. Amusing stories reach us of the rivalry between Harcourt's and Willson's Circuses. They were in Madras together, and the advance agents displayed considerable ingenuity in 'booming' their respective 'shows.' Probably India never witnessed a greater advertising struggle—Colonel Hicks, advertising the Harcourt affair, in one short announcement that 'the cyclone approaches,' and adds that 'Unborn Millions in dim and distant future ages will recall with as much pleasure as we do to-day the most illustrious Amusement Enterprise the world has ever seen,' to which Mr. Bert Willson replies in the adjoining column:—'Grasp the solid substance of to-day; avoid the misty shadows of the future; the great show is with you and performs to-night.' The Harcourt Circus is working its way to the Far East by way of Colombo and Singapore. The company consists almost entirely of new recruits, and includes the Rio Troupe of lady acrobats and the Warren Family of aerial artists. The Harcourts may be sure of a warm welcome when they return to Hongkong.

**SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A DAIRY KEEPER.**

At the Magistrate's today, before Mr. T. S. Corcoran Smith, Mr. John Kennedy, House Proprietor, Murray Road, was charged with selling adulterated milk on the 25th ult. Mr. Kennedy appeared for the defence.

Inspector J. T. Cotton said:—I am an inspector of nuisances. On the 25th March at 7.30 a.m. I gave notice to a dairyman to stop selling milk in Gordon Road, and followed him to the entrance of Mr. Kennedy's stables. I then went to the tramway station, St. John's Place, and saw the cooie taking to Mr. Kennedy. He afterwards came out with the bottle full of milk produced, and took the bottle from him. I saw the bottle in his hand. The bottle produced is the same bottle. I met the cooie in the road after he left the house and took the bottle from him. He handed me ten cents. I took the bottle home. I had my breakfast and my interpreter came to the Secretary Office and handed the bottle to the Secretary. I received it again from Mr. McCallum with a cover to the Government Hospital at once and handed it to Mr. Crow. By Mr. Kennedy's I received instructions on the 24th of March from the Superintendent of the Sanitary Board. I had no conversation with Mr. Kennedy about a calf. There were no prosecutions about the calf to my knowledge. I went to Mr. Kennedy's place about the 18th and took eight cooies with me, and the men in charge did not object to my digging up the garden. I had a dispute with Mr. Kennedy. He objected to my bringing cooies to Mr. Kennedy's place. I told him he would better mind what he was doing as I had a warrant. He did not call on the Sanitary Board to stop the cooies. I do not remember a policeman stopping my cooies; he stopped my interpreter. I ordered him to stop the cooies. That is the same bottle I gave to the cooie. I did not see the bottle filled with milk.

Chan Yau, scavenger, said:—On the 25th ult. at 7.30 a.m. the inspector asked me to buy some milk. He gave me 20 cents and an empty bottle. The bottle that was given to me was kept in the dairy. I went to the big stable to buy the milk. I gave 20 cents to a European lady and I handed a bottle to a Portuguese, and the European lady gave me back a ten-cent piece. The Portuguese handed me the bottle in Court filled with milk and kept my bottle. I gave the bottle to my interpreter. The shape of the bottle I gave to the cooie was not the same as the one in Court.

By Mr. Kennedy:—There were two Portuguese I could recognize. The Portuguese got the milk from the top of a table from among a lot of other bottles.

Hugh McCallum, Secretary of the Sanitary Board, said:—I remember a bottle of that description being brought to me by Inspector Cotton on the 25th ult. about two o'clock. I filled in the usual form and sent him to the Government Analyst. I received a report from the Government Analyst on the 27th or 28th ult. that the milk was adulterated. I gave directions that the bottle be sent to the Government Analyst. I believed from information received that the milk delivered from this dairy was watered.

Mr. Kennedy:—Are you aware where Dr. Clark got his milk?

Witness:—I do not know where he gets his supply. It is the last thing I would inquire about. He has made no complaint to me. There was no real complaint made.

Mr. Kennedy:—Do you know how long Mr. Kennedy has been selling milk?

Witness:—A great number of years; seventeen years to my knowledge.

Mr. Kennedy:—Have you in any way analysed this milk?

Witness:—No; I have not.

W. H. Crow said:—I am Government Analyst. I received the bottle and milk produced on the 25th March at 11.50 a.m. from the hands of Inspector Cotton. The bottle bears certain marks quoted on my certificate. The bottle was duly sealed.

Mr. Kennedy:—What do you mean by duly?

Witness:—I will explain. The seal bore the name J. Kennedy, Hongkong Dairy. I have analysed this milk. The results are set forth in my certificate. I am of opinion that the milk contained at least 6 per cent of water. I analysed a sample of milk quite recently which I believe was from Mr. Kennedy. I am of opinion this milk is adulterated.

Mr. Kennedy:—What do you mean by adulterated: does it contain anything harmful to the person consuming it?

Witness:—I cannot say that it does.

Mr. Kennedy:—If you were speaking of tainted meat?

Witness:—There is reasonable probability that it would cause harm. It would be unwholesome and unfit for use.

Mr. Kennedy:—As regards this milk there is nothing to lead you to suppose that it is unwholesome or unfit for use.

Witness:—That would render it unfit for use. You could not give it to a child.

Mr. Kennedy:—Was there anything unwholesome in that bottle at the time you analysed it?

Witness:—No; not that I am aware of. I should also like to point out that it does not contain the amount of wholesome constituents which milk normally contains.

Mr. Kennedy:—Have you had experience of analysing milk at home in England?

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Kennedy:—And you know that milk is very largely adulterated with water at home?

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Kennedy:—And from 30 to 50 per cent. is often found by inspectors?

Witness:—I vary. I have not seen as much as that. I have heard of as much as that. Years ago adulteration was more frequent.

Mr. Kennedy:—You know that at home when you purchase milk for the purpose of analysis you are bound to inform the seller.

Witness:—That is so.

Mr. Kennedy:—So that he has a check upon it.

Witness:—Yes; it is especially set down in the Act of Parliament.

Mr. Kennedy:—Does not milk vary considerably as to the amount of water in it?

Witness:—It varies; I do not know what you mean by the word considerably.

Mr. Kennedy:—Is there any difference between the milk obtained from an Australian cow and the milk obtained from a water buffalo?

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Kennedy:—And the difference again between these two and the ordinary Chinese cow?

Witness:—There are differences in the case of every class of cows. Different herds, for instance.

Mr. Kennedy:—What per-centage of water would you say there is in water buffalo's milk?

Witness:—It varies.

Mr. Kennedy:—You had no evidence at all that the milk was watered? It was only the milk obtained from an Australian cow and the milk obtained from a water buffalo?

Witness:—Yes, it contains the same constituents as other milks.

Mr. Kennedy:—How much per-centage water does it contain?

Witness:—In the case I have in my mind there would be about 83 per cent of water, speaking from memory.

Mr. Kennedy:—Have you ever analysed the milk of an ordinary Chinese cow?

Witness:—I believe I have, but I cannot answer that one way or other. I am not a judge of cows. I cannot tell a Chinese cow from a grey cow.

Mr. Kennedy:—What is the per-centage in Australian cow's milk?

Witness:—I cannot quote figures.

Mr. Kennedy:—You put down here in your certificate that you find water 89.33.

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Kennedy:—You cannot say whether there was an English cow, a Chinese cow, a water buffalo, or an Australian cow?

Witness:—No.

Mr. Kennedy:—You say there is added water?

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Kennedy:—What makes it added water? Is it water that I understand you mean?

Witness:—I think it is clear enough—added to the milk.

Mr. Kennedy:—The whole of that 89 per cent has not been added?

Witness:—I am of opinion that at least six per cent is added water. Added water would be distinguished from the other water.

Mr. Kennedy:—Will you please tell us how you make that out?

Witness:—Because it contains 8.01 of non-fat solids and also because the amount of fat is low. The amount of inorganic matter is low.

Mr. Kennedy:—Can you say what it has been done with that milk?

Witness:—From what I have seen I think it has been watered. Two per-centage of cream is a very low per-centage.

Mr. Kennedy:—Can you give any information about the milk?

Witness:—Certainly; within twenty-four hours. I could reasonably say that it was taken in the morning. It was quite fresh when I received it.

Mr. Kennedy:—You say in your certificate that it was duly sealed?

Witness:—Yes, merely waxed on the head, but the cork covering the cork and covering the glass. The cork was not made fast by a string or anything of that sort.

Mr. Kennedy:—The Ordinance under which the charge was brought was one with reference to cattle disease. There was a total difference between the Ordinance and the Act of Parliament in England referring to the sale of adulterated food or things that were not exactly what they purported to be. Of course the Home Act refers to a person being cheated when he goes to purchase anything. A man goes to buy butter believing that he is buying English butter and instead of that he gets margarine. He goes to buy milk and he gets milk and water. I have seen a number of unwholesome and filthy things in England. Here a Chinese boy went for a bottle of milk and he got a bottle of milk. Of course if they had any evidence before them that the men poured into this bottle of milk a glass of water then that might claim to be being cheated, but it should not be brought under this Ordinance. The Home Act provided that a person buying an article shall inform the seller his intention to have it analysed. It is then divided in three parts, and each part was marked and sealed, and one of the parts was left with the seller and his agent. His witness would see that was a very necessary

precaution where prosecutions of this nature were to be taken up. He then drew comparisons between the Home Act and the Ordinance. With reference to the fact, Mr. Kennedy had been 27 years in this Colony carrying on business as a dairy-keeper and keeping a large stable. He had a very extensive business, and he has cows of every kind. He then reviewed the evidence which would be given for the defence. He said there was no knowledge on defendant's part that the milk had been watered, and he questioned whether Mr. Kennedy was the proper person to charge. He thought the person who sold the milk ought to have been charged. William Hill said on the day in question he was present in the morning and saw a bucket and then measured in big buckets. The buckets were then taken down to the dairy. There is no water in the dairy. There was no water in the bucket. After the milk was placed in the dairy, he looked to the door and gave the key to the watchman. Up to that time water was put into the bucket. The milk is put from the buckets into the bottles under the supervision of Mrs. Kennedy or Da Silva. There are about 55 cows. There are six Chinese workmen. On this occasion the buckets were examined by Mr. Kennedy. After each cow is milked the bucket is brought up to witness, and he measured it to see that there are no cows short of milk.

Lucius Antonio Silva said he unlocked the dairy at four o'clock in the morning; nobody could put water into the milk without him seeing them do so. He had no recollection of seeing the water put into the bucket. The milk was pure. He had no recollection of seeing the scavenger who came for milk on the 25th. Mrs. Kennedy was inside the house. Mrs. Kennedy received money for that morning.

Cross-examined—Mr. Kennedy and I were charged with the milk. We had several before of cooies taking milk from our place.

By Mr. Kennedy:—There is plenty of milk to supply customers.

Mr. Kennedy said he could not call the watchman to-day, but he could 'better tomorrow' if His Worship thought there was anything in his evidence.

His Worship asked why the watchman was not called.

Mr. Kennedy:—Mr. Kennedy thought it was enough for him to swear that he did not put water into his milk to clear himself.

His Worship:—And he has been 27 years (laughter).

William Hill was recalled, and said Mr. Kennedy had about 55 cows giving milk. He had also cows at Causeway-bay and at the Mica Works. The milk was sent up twice a day from these places. It was sent up in the cans used for the milk. He had about 130 cows altogether giving milk. Since the outbreak at Pokfulam Dairy Farm they had to refuse customers. Before the outbreak he believed they had 40 or 50 bottles over a day.

Mr. Kennedy said he should like to call other witnesses for the defence, the managers of the dairies at the Mica Works and Causeway-bay, and asked for an adjournment.

His Worship adjourned the case till 11 a.m. to-morrow.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

**REVIEW OF A REVIEW.**  
To the Editor of THE CHINA MAIL.  
Dear Sir:—Any anonymous review of the *Typhoon Highway* in the *Far East* by the Rev. Father Fr. S. J. No. 1 across the South End of Formosa Strait, has appeared in *The China Mail* of March 23, 1896. A rapid review should, no doubt, be received with indulgence, and the reviewer of a book can hardly be expected to sift everything in detail, but his chief and essential duty is to obtain an exact view of the subject under consideration, to understand the author's aim and method, in a word, to grasp the leading idea of the work. Now this reviewer, in question, shows that he ignored or failed to understand what Father Fr. clearly expresses in the preface: 'The following is, briefly, my object in view. That typhoons have certain paths of preference, is a well known fact; it is different, however, to select a single instance of such a phenomenon, and then (treating it as a type) to search through old records for others that resemble it. We leave to the reviewer the credit of devising a plan worthy of the blame he heaps upon it. If he will but follow the reviewer's lead, he will be reading attentively the reviewer's memoir, he will see that the author has only made use of the syncretical method constantly employed in empirical sciences. It would seem that the reviewer meant to say: 'It is unwise as well as unscientific to select a single instance of a phenomenon, to bring out several deductions from this single instance, and then (treating it as a type) to search through old records for others that resemble it.' Such would be the correct expression of the reviewer's mind, but he mistakes the author's intention. To collect and group together all (possibly many) more the typhoon records which during the space of 17 years have crossed from East to West the South of the Formosa Channel; to sketch, in broad lines for the sake of brevity, the characteristics of each of these typhoons, referring the reader for their particulars to the other papers in the series; to examine, in detail, to examine and note the similar and dissimilar features which exist between them; and to draw, if possible, some conclusions either of a practical or of a theoretical order: such are the aim and method of the author, which aim and method are very wise as well as scientific. The reviewer, however, has had no such aim or method in view. He has taken it upon himself to generalize at all, to be rather than to consider of all the available data, and a very great mass of material must by this time be in the possession of the Zikawei Observatory. That is precisely what the author intended, and he has very honestly stated that he was going to generalize upon this first group of typhoons; it is only after having investigated, group after group, all the typhoons which have been observed along the China coast for 10 or 20 years, that he will attempt to generalize, putting thus in the reviewer's hands the very great mass of material in the possession of the Zikawei Observatory. Let us still follow the author's method. Instead of attempting to handle the whole of the information collected, let us assume that the reviewer has taken up a group of typhoons passing over the same districts have certain peculiarities in common, and proceeds to investigate them. The writer might perhaps tell us, on what page of his book Father Fr. assumed 'an established fact' that typhoons pass over the same districts have certain peculiarities in common' is so far from his mind, that his intention is to investigate whether there are any such peculiarities, and what they are; and the proof is that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in the same paragraph he says that the author has not only marked the common features but also the differences of these typhoons. The other criticisms of the reviewer are as ungrounded as those just refuted. For instance, the reviewer blames Father Fr. for having noted again the convergence of the winds in typhoons; but in



## Notices to Consignees.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
S.S. CITY OF PEKING.  
(With Cargo ex S.S. CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO on Board).  
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA AND NAGASAKI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her and by S.S. City of Rio de Janeiro, are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at Wanchai, from whence delivery may be obtained on countersignature of Bills of Lading.  
Consignees of Cargo per S.S. City of Rio de Janeiro are requested to sign an Average Bond and pay a Deposit of 5%.  
Good remaining undelivered after the 4th Proximo will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.  
Hongkong, March 28, 1896. 676

**NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
STEAMSHIP STRATHMORE.  
(With Cargo ex S.S. HANKOW also on Board).  
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her and by S.S. Hankow are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.  
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.  
Consignees of Cargo per S.S. Hankow are requested to sign an Average Bond, and Consignees per Strathmore are also requested to sign an Average Bond and pay a Deposit of 5%.  
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, March 28, 1896. 650

**THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Company's Steamer Kintoch having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 6th April, or they will not be recognized.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday, the 2nd April.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 1st April will be subject to rent.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, March 27, 1896. 652

**STEAMSHIP SAGHALIEN.**  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London or Steamship Guadiana, and from Bordeaux ex Steamships Cambrai and Verbeke, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.  
Optimal Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 9 a.m. To-morrow (Sunday), the 29th inst., requesting it to be landed here.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.  
Goods remaining undelivered after Saturday, the 4th April, at Noon, will be subject to rent, and landing charges.  
All Claims must be sent in to us on or before Saturday, the 4th April, or they will not be recognized.  
All Damaged Packages will be examined on Thursday, the 2nd April, at 3 p.m.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
O. TOURNAIRE, Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, March 28, 1896. 650

# GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST  
All suffering from Catarrh, Consumption, Obstructive Coughs or Colds and those affected with diseases of the Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, should take GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.  
Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.  
Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the Cough, Spitting of blood and Night-sweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.  
Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. Beware of imitations.  
GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.  
For Sale by A. S. Watson & Co., Chemists.

## Shipping.

**Steamers.**  
**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.  
The Co.'s Steamship *Haitan*, Capt. ROACH, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 2nd Instant, at Daylight.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong, April 1, 1896. 687

**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
FOR SHANGHAI.  
The Steamship *Tientsin*, Capt. CARSTEN, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 2nd Instant, at Daylight.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, April 1, 1896. 668

**FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.**  
The Steamship *Gatherine Apear*, Capt. J. G. O'NEILL, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 2nd April, at 3 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, March 28, 1896. 678

**FOR SINGAPORE, HAYRE AND HAMBURG.**  
(Calling at NAPLES for Landing Passengers if sufficient inducement offers).  
(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LONDON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN).  
The Steamship *Kriemhild*, Capt. TH. FRICK, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 2nd April.  
This Steamer has superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, March 26, 1896. 649

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.  
The Co.'s Steamship *Yellowtail*, Capt. DAVIS, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 3rd April, at Daylight, and not as previously notified.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong, March 31, 1896. 650

**NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA**  
(ROMA & ROTTERDAM UNITED COMPANIES).  
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & BOMBAY.  
Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN, and GENOA; also VENICE, TRIESTE, all Mediterranean, Adriatic Levantine, and South American Ports, up to Callao. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD; also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.  
The Steamship *Biagno*, Capt. DUNO, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 4th April, at Noon.  
At Bombay the Steamer are discharging in Victoria Dock.  
For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, March 31, 1896. 670

**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
FOR CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.  
The Steamship *Kiungyang*, Capt. DUNO, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th April.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, March 31, 1896. 648

**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.  
The Steamship *Chingta*, Capt. INNES, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th April.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, March 23, 1896. 630

**SHELL LINE OF STEAMERS.**  
FOR HAYRE AND LONDON.  
The Co.'s Steamship *Turbo*, Capt. J. MOSS, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 10th April.  
For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, March 23, 1896. 633

**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
The Co.'s Steamship *Dardanis*, Capt. GREGORY, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 13th April.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, March 30, 1896. 697

## Shipping.

**Steamers.**  
**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
FOR SINGAPORE AND JAVA.  
The Steamship *Shantung*, Capt. FRAMPTON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th April.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, March 27, 1896. 668

**MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.**  
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.  
The Steamship *Broenar*, Capt. PORTER, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 6th April.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, March 30, 1896. 682

**GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.**  
FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
The Steamship *Glenlivet*, Capt. GEDDY, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 7th Proximo, at 4 p.m., instead of as previously advertised.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, March 31, 1896. 670

**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)  
The Chartered Steamship *Osmapo*, Capt. HAWKINS, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 11th April.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, March 28, 1896. 677

**THE OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.**  
CHINA AND JAPAN.  
Proposed Sailings from Hongkong, 1896.  
(Subject to Alteration).  
Taking Passengers and Cargo for United States and Canada at Through Rates.  
The Steamship *Altimo*, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 10th April.  
Consular Invoice of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate, and one copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to the care of the GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.  
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SHEWAN & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, March 27, 1896. 674

**RICKMERS REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS.**  
FOR MARSEILLES, BREMEN AND HAMBURG.  
(Taking Cargo at through rates to RED SEA PORTS, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS).  
The Co.'s Steamship *Dorothea Rickmers*, Capt. PARE, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 17th April, instead of as previously advertised.  
For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, March 23, 1896. 609

**Sailing Vessels.**  
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
The 100 A.T. British Ship *Queen Elizabeth*, Fulton, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to SHEWAN & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, February 18, 1896. 488

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**  
The American Barque *Coloma*, Noves, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to SHEWAN & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, March 3, 1896. 489

**UP THE YANGTSE, BY E. H. PARKER, with SKETCH MAPS.**  
PRICE, . . . . . \$150  
CONTENTS:  
The Yangtze Gorges and Rapids in Hupeh. The Rapids of the Upper Yangtze. The 'Yade-moan' of the Traveller through the Gorges of the Great River. Special Observations. A Journey in North Szechuan. Nan-chuan and the Kung-tan River. Up the Kiang River. The Great Salt Wells. North West China. The Wilds of Hupeh. Szechuan Plants.  
Orders for Copies will be received by Messrs. LAY, CHAMBERLAIN & Co., and Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Limited.

## Mails.

**Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.**

MAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.  
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong.  
*Doric* (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) . . . . . WEDNESDAY, April 8, at noon.  
*Belgia* (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) . . . . . SATURDAY, April 23, at noon.  
*Coptic* (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) . . . . . WEDNESDAY, May 13, at noon.

THE Steamship *Doric* will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA AND YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, at Noon, connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.  
Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passengers Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all transatlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates and particulars of the various routes may be obtained upon application.  
Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.  
Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.  
All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.  
Freight Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.  
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.  
J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.  
Hongkong, March 21, 1896. 623

**NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANY.**  
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.  
The attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this line to the Pacific Coast and to the Interior and Eastern Cities of the United States and Canada and to Europe.  
HONGKONG TO LONDON, \$400.  
Excellent accommodation. First class Table, Doctor and Stewardess carried.  
HONGKONG TO NEW YORK, \$360.  
The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent scenery of the Rocky and Cascade Mountains. The Yellowstone National Park route. Passengers to Europe may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.  
HONGKONG TO TACOMA, \$225.  
Rates of Passage to other Ports on application.  
Special rates allowed to members of Government Service.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong.  
(Subject to Alteration).  
Tacoma . . . . . 2,549 Sunday April 12.  
Victoria . . . . . 3,167 Thursday April 30.  
Olympia . . . . . 2,608 Monday May 18.

THE Steamship *TACOMA*, Captain R. CHAFFORD, sailing at Noon, on SUNDAY, the 12th April, will proceed to VICTORIA (B.C.) and TACOMA (Wash.), via SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.  
Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Ports.  
Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate, and one copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to the care of The Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.  
Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 p.m., on the day previous to sailing.  
For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., General Agents.  
Hongkong, March 26, 1896. 654

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS.**  
UNDER MANAGEMENT OF THE ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COMPANY OF NETHERLANDS INDIA.  
PROPOSED SAILINGS.  
(Subject to Alteration).  
JAVA-HONGKONG-YOKOHAMA-KOBE-AMOI-HONGKONG-SINGAPORE-JAVA.  
FROM HONGKONG TO JAVA.  
S.S. *Cassini* . . . . . April.  
S.S. *Federatia* . . . . . May.  
S.S. *Germania* . . . . . June.  
TO JAPAN.  
S.S. *Federatia* . . . . . April.  
S.S. *Germania* . . . . . May.  
S.S. *Cassini* . . . . . June.  
General Agents for China & Japan: LAUTS, WEGENER & Co., Hongkong, March 30, 1896. 493

## Mails.

**STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.**  
Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship *KAISAR-I-HIND*, Captain C. L. DANIEL, carrying Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on THURSDAY, the 9th April, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. (This Steamer connects at Bombay with the S.S. *CALEDONIA*, leaving that port on the 2nd MAY, for LONDON Direct).

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.  
Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.  
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.  
For further Particulars, apply to ALF. WOOLLEY, Acting Superintendent.  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, March 26, 1896. 651

**Insurances.**  
**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1894, £1,671,018 2s. 2d.  
Authorized Capital . . . . . £3,000,000 0 0  
Subscribed Capital . . . . . £2,750,000 0 0  
Paid up Capital . . . . . £267,500 0 0  
Fire Fund . . . . . £2,482,500 0 0  
Revenue Fire Branch . . . . . £1,646,856 18 7  
HAVING been appointed Agents of the above Company we are prepared to accept EUROPEAN AND CHINESE RISKS at Current Rates.  
SHEWAN & Co., Agents.  
13 July, 1895. 1300

**UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**  
(Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne)  
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED, £250,000.  
CAPITAL PAID UP, £180,000.  
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £2,700,000.  
TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME, £280,000.  
THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Society in Hongkong, is prepared to issue Policies against FIRE on the usual terms.  
HARRY WICKING, Praya Central.  
1421

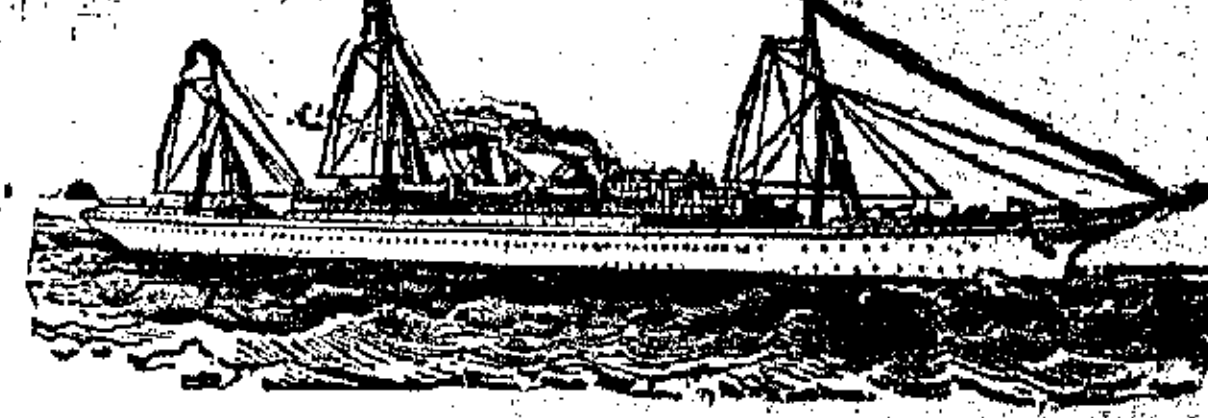
**Intimations.**  
**CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.,**  
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.  
NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.  
VORTEX-DRIVEN CELESTIAL BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES. RICHARD'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES. ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS, NAUTICAL BOOKS.  
English Silver & Electro-Plated Ware. Chinese & Co. to be exchanged WARE. GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY in great variety.  
DIAMONDS AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.  
A Splendid Collection of the Latest LONDON PATTERNS, at very moderate prices. 724

**FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.**  
**LI KWONG LOONG**  
Cabinet-maker and Art Decorator, from SHANGHAI, has opened a FURNITURE STORE at No. 3, WYNDHAM STREET.  
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name. Where HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.  
Has been patronized by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference may be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.  
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. write as follows:—  
"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished 'the Annex' to our Dispensary and 'gave us every satisfaction.'  
(Sd.) 'A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.'  
Orders punctually attended to and Charges Most Moderate.  
AN INSPECTION INVITED.  
Hongkong, April 13, 1895. 712

**FOR SALE.**  
A COMPLETE REPRINT, in Pamphlet Form, of the proceedings in the LITTLE CASE OF REGINA V. PITMAN, containing the whole of the Proceedings at the Police Court, full report of the trial in Criminal Sessions, with connected Correspondence and comments of the Press.  
To which is now added a Report of the Case of PITMAN V. KESWICK AND OTHERS.  
Price per Copy, . . . . . 60 CENTS.  
China Mail Office.

## Mails.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.**

1896.  1896.  
SAFETY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.  
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.  
(Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)  
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse power—Speed 19 knots.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong.  
*EMPEROR OF CHINA* . . . . . Comdr. R. ARQUHARD, R.N.R. . . . . WEDNESDAY, 8th April/96.  
*EMPEROR OF INDIA* . . . . . Comdr. H. PYBES, R.N.R. . . . . WEDNESDAY, 29th April/96.  
*EMPEROR OF JAPAN* . . . . . Comdr. Geo. A. LEE, R.N.R. . . . . WEDNESDAY, 20th May/96.

The magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.  
Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.  
SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan.  
CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney, Australia via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months \$100.  
The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award from the recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.  
THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.  
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, PRINCE STREET. 604

**Intimations.**  
**WINDSOR HOTEL, HONGKONG.**  
THIS ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the elegant building known as 'CONNAUGHT HOUSE', offers First-Class Accommodation to Residents and Travellers. Passenger Elevator, from Entrance Hall to each floor, in charge of experienced Attendant.  
Favourable Arrangements made for Families and for Monthly or Extended Periods.  
P. BOHM, Proprietor and Manager.  
Hongkong, November 24, 1894. 1907

**THE REVENUE OF CHINA.**  
A SERIES OF ARTICLES, Reprinted from 'The China Mail,' WITH AN APPENDIX.  
THIS PAMPHLET is now ready, and may be had at the Office of this Paper, Messrs. LAY, CHAMBERLAIN & Co.'s, Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, and Mr. W. BARNES.  
Price, . . . . . 5 Cents.

**FOR SALE.**  
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's List includes the following Works by Dr. FETTEL:  
EUROPE IN CHINA: The History of Hongkong, from its beginning, to the year 1895. Hongkong, 1895. \$6.50.  
HANDBOOK OF BUDDHISM: A Sanskrit-Chinese Dictionary. Second Edition. Hongkong, 1888. \$2.50.  
THREE BUDDHIST ON BUDDHISM. Third Edition. Hongkong, 1884. \$1.50.  
FENGSHUI. Rudiments of Chinese Natural Science. Hongkong, 1873. \$2.00.  
CHINESE DICTIONARY in the CANTON DIALECT. Four Volumes, with Appendix. Hongkong, 1877. \$10.00. Bound, \$15.00.  
CHINESE SCHOOLBOOKS. Translated. I. The Chinese Language. II. The Thousand Words Poem. \$0.50 per set. Hongkong, August 9, 1895. 1478

**Waterbury Watches.**  
SERIES 'L' or Lady's Size @ \$4.50 each.  
Do. 'J' or Gent's do. @ \$4.50 do.  
Do. 'E' or do. do. @ \$2.00 do.  
Apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, 8, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, December 28, 1895. 2104

**PEAK HOTEL.**  
OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.  
THIS Commodious and Well-appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly re-decorated, renovated and re-furnished, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland of China.  
SPECIAL WINTER RATES, (FROM 1st NOVEMBER to 31st MARCH).  
One person, per day . . . . . \$3 to \$3.50  
One person, per week . . . . . 20.00  
One person, per month . . . . . 60.00  
Married couple (occupying one room) per day . . . . . 5.00  
Married couple (occupying one room) per week . . . . . 35.00  
Married couple (occupying one room) per month . . . . . 110.00  
Extra Bedroom, per month . . . . . \$120 to 130.00  
Extra Bedroom, per week . . . . . 20.00  
Extra Bedroom, per day . . . . . 1.50  
For further Particulars, apply to THE MANAGER.  
New Victoria Hotel.  
Hongkong, October 10, 1895. 1892

**Notices to Consignees.**  
**GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.**  
FROM LONDON AND STRAITS.  
THE Steamship *Glenlivet* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.  
Optimal Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon TO-DAY.  
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 3rd Proximo will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 10th Proximo, or otherwise they will not be recognized.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, March 27, 1896. 658

**Fees for Public Vehicles.**  
Chairs.  
IN VICTORIA WITH TWO BEARERS.  
Half hour . . . . . \$ 6  
One hour . . . . . 0.20  
One hour . . . . . 0.20  
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) \$1.  
If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.  
BEYOND VICTORIA, WITH FOUR BEARERS.  
Hour . . . . . 0.80  
Three hours . . . . . 1.00  
Day (6 to 6) . . . . . 2.00  
(With single driver).  
Quarter hour . . . . . 0.05  
Half hour . . . . . 0.10  
Every subsequent hour . . . . . 0.10  
Note.—Victoria extends from Mount Davis to Causeway Bay and up to the level of Robinson Road. If the vehicle is discharged beyond these limits, half fare extra, to be allowed for the return journey. Extra fares for drivers and extra hours to be paid proportionate sum.







